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Intimations.

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ription of their Cargo.
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the peculiarities of the "scandals" of the United States is that they are always new phases." The new phases of the

of small scandals, all with their phases," are quite innumerable. Some of these "new phases" are recorded in the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, who gives "the last report on appropriation of public property," dated last. The details are very painful. Put bluntly, it seems, has been aroused to the necessity of all the prominent officials are with carriages, furniture, and servants' maintenance expenses. The Attorney General's statement, is not the only one against charges of misappropriation of public money have been made. Every other depart-

vides "elegant and costly carriages" for public expense. Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States has a residence furnished by the Government, complete, from a library to carpet, chairs, and sofa, with a servant who attends him at the Court and at his residence. The course, somewhat modified, is practised in the

troussees of Congress, Senators and have their secretaries and clerks about them. The Government, and fine and newspapers are supplied almost gratis. Workmen and messengers at the are employed as house servants, and stages of the Government are used as wagons and private vehicles for the of public officers. Following the the Government are the members of the net, each of whom, with perhaps one, has a room in his private residences randomly furnished by the Govt. In many cases members and have in their houses furnished be to the United States, and other abuses in the nature of the "pull" system, the net, "pull" is that the supervisors of internal revenue have been

employment members of their
in various positions at the expense of
government, one revolution has been
of the country, the rolls, paying her
month, while another has employed
labor, about eight years, at \$75 a month.
The country is so so disorganized.
W. J. Gault.

**TRADE WITH FOREIGN
NATIONS.**

One time past many persons have been
of an opinion that the probable result
many derangements and conflicts which
manufacturing industries have been passing
in recent months. It is feared that
these continued trade will go to great
lengths, so into other nations, and aggra-
vate a quarrel which the de-ponent at
is only too ready to interpret as meaning
has already begun to do so. Within the
years, for the purpose of the
of the United German Empire has come
and by its resources and strength pro-
vide a formidable rival. Even should
the empire fail to gain the mastery of
the world's market, if it so
internal resources as to cease con-
tinuing to be a buyer, the result, will be
equally disastrous. Germany will
be a great power, and Germany will

or countries as well, are now strenuously endeavoring to place themselves in the position of their own manufacturers, as the step to yet further advance. The United States consistently pursued that policy ever since the Civil War, fostering its native industries through the hardest and most uncompromising of Protection which the world has met in modern times. And if European countries not exactly copying that policy, they all events, doing their utmost to come

of us in the employment of the nations for cheapening production, improving their territories by roads, railways, canals, and in efforts to become possessed of mercantile marines. In this last respect Germany has more than doubled her tonnage since 1860, and so has Italy, while Belgium and France have largely increased theirs; and

shiping, her railway building has gone on at a rapid pace. These things help to make life here more comfortable and more pleasant than at home. In the recently issued "Annual Abstract for the Principal Foreign Countries," compiled by the Board of Trade, it is stated that the United States had been exporting more than one-half what it did before the war as the raw material is concerned, and that its exports of machinery, though still

relatively small, have grown from almost nothing in 1880 to nearly a million sterling in 1930. In other countries, except Belgium, has made progress, so far as those statistics tell us, in opening a trade of this kind. The iron trade of Belgium has, however, developed largely in value under a million sterling for all of iron and iron manufactures, taken together, in 1880, and had risen to nearly ten millions in 1932. But in the same period the trade of England, including manufactures,

goods and millinery, rose from seven and a half millions to forty-four million and that, too, before the late rise in demand to make comparisons in prices that deceptive. The recent trade dismay has helped Belgium on a step since—but obviously it would be a long time, the growing wants of the world are altered, before the one country could seriously interfere with the other, and it is a matter of satisfaction rather than the contrary if severity may be looked upon as general rather

special, and that it is therefore due to the widening of the general markets. France does not figure as an importer of iron, and may be supposed to meet her own wants; but she does not do much more than this. The export of "metal wares" from that country in 1872—the last year given—amounted to about 1½ millions, and the figures of previous years do not show that the trade is rapidly growing. And it is much the same with other articles which form the staple of French manufactures, with cotton

factories. There is no lack of prosperity and advancement, but it is general rather than special. Nobody is absolutely outstanding. Up to 1860 France only just kept the level of the figures of 1850 in terms of raw cotton, and since then she has fallen out as well as the exports of manufactured goods. Belgium shows the most advance of about 66 per cent. in 1871-1880; but for several years previously the rate was only 6 per cent. and even the

total only represented a total of two percent sterling, while the exports of cotton manufactures only reach a fourth of that amount. It might naturally be supposed that the United States would be a great competitor in this branch of the trade. It has the best material at hand, and in recent years has made vast additions to its cotton machinery; its exports of cotton goods were in 1872 about a third of what they were in 1860. Before the country took to Protection, almost all the same goods were

by a million than they were in 1865 and that although they had fallen as in 1865 as total of a million and a half. In 1872 was over six millions. In the period the exports of England of cotton manufactures and yarn together rose from 52 millions sterling to 80—ann advance sufficient to show that there also has not been leaning on account of others' prosperity. And much the same with woollen goods. Here a Belgium proves to be advancing by rapid

ca to a high state of prosperity and a prominent position among commercial nations, and almost quadrupled her imports of wool between 1860 and 1871; and France has in the same period doubled her imports, in case with corresponding results in the arts. In this respect Italy, too, has some strides forward, though only, as it does not appear, in applying her own wants. She has not yet entered the general market. The United States seems also to have declined enormously her home manufactures,

ing as she does three times a greater quantity of raw wool. In 1872 than in 1869, she is not exporting manufactures at all. In two of these instances, however, England is well a step in advance, for she is a large exporter of tapestries and of the woollen yarn which forms the staple of export of both France and Belgium, and her manufactures have been not declined in the same period. Considering the stagnation of trade there, the United States is almost as large a buyer of our manufactures as she is a seller of our raw wool.

the woollen manufactures as well as the other branches of woollen manufactures, though at first depressed, have risen in value from £2,000,000 in 1860 to nearly 32½ millions in 1872. Our exports of yarn in the same period nearly doubled.

On the early line of retreat, they were sent to punish an outrage, it has been punished, and the Jeddah Court is not eager for war as a means of expending the elements of internal strife, and a means of augmenting its dominion, the expeditionary force can be credibly withdrawn. Yet, as we have said, the restricting development of naval and military energy, both in Japan and China, must lead to greater external restlessness.

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